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EXAMINER	
PENG, FRED H	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2426	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/808,036	JOHNSON, DAN SCOTT	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	FRED PENG	2426	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 March 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-15,17,18,20,21 and 27-34* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-15,17,18,20,21 and 27-34* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *03/10/09,04/03/09*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, 3-15, 17-18, 20-21 and 27-34 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 29-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ellis et al (US 2008/0189742).

As to claim 29, Ellis discloses an audio/video (A/V) component networking system (FIG.2a), comprising:

a source component (16);

a presentation device (24); and

a sink component (22) adapted to control presentation of A/V program data received from the source component on the presentation device, the sink component adapted to transmit a command to the source component to control display of an A/V menu data stream on the presentation device (FIG.7; FIG.12; request a program guide and display on the remote device 24), wherein the A/V program data displayed in the menu on the first presentation device is based on a suitability of a format of the desired A/V program data for the presentation device (FIG.14, 1209; certain format is established for the remote access device).

As to claims 30-32, Ellis discloses an audio/video (A/V) component networking system (FIG.2a), comprising:

a source component (16) adapted to transmit a stream of A/V menu data (FIG.7) to the sink component (22) to enable the user to identify, access or control menu functions or parameters of the source component;

a presentation device (24);

and a sink component adapted to control presentation of A/V program data received from the source component on the presentation device (FIG.12), wherein the sink component is adapted to transmit a command to the source component to control display presentation of the A/V menu data stream on the presentation device, and wherein the stream of A/V menu data comprises a continuous or periodic data flow, thereby enabling automatic updating of A/V menu data provided to the user via the sink component (Para 37).

As to claims 33, Ellis inherently discloses performing a registration operation to register the presentation device 24 with the sink component 22 when the remote access device 24 requesting for program guide access through the remote access link (FIG.14).

As to claims 34, Ellis effectively discloses the sink component is adapted to filter the A/V program data available from the source component based on a type of the presentation device coupled to the sink component such that audio couples to the speakers and video couples to the video display device.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 11-13, 17, 22, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams, Jr. (US 6202211) and Accarie et al. (US 2003/0048757) in view of Ellis et al (US 2008/0189742).

As to claim 1, Williams discloses an audio/video (AV) component networking system, comprising (see Williams, fig. 4):

A plurality of source components each including AV program data (see Williams, fig. 3, col. 5, ll. 34-39, receiving from a source component from remote within another network, see col. 6, l1.7-11, and the cable system (fig. 5) into a number of tuners (see col. 1, l1.60-64) fig. 4 and 5 shows a stereo, television, cable box as plurality of sources); a first presentation device and a second presentation device (see Williams, fig. 4 and 5, TVs and stereo, col. 5, l. 55-col.6, l. 65); and a sink component disposed remote from at least one of the plurality of source components, the sink component adapted to display on the first presentation device a menu presenting the AV program data available from each of the plurality of source components, the sink component adapted to control presentation of desired AV program data selected from the menu of AV program data and received from the corresponding source component on the second presentation device (see Williams, fig. 4, STB is a sink distinct from source in the server, adapted to control, see Williams, col. 6, ll.43-49), the sink component adapted to transmit a command to the source component to control displaying of an AV interface of the source component for display on the presentation device (see Williams, col. 6, ll.43-54, if cable box is set correctly (controlled by STB) cable converter box output streams to TV via STB control, In fact, the cited reference reads on the claimed limitation, as the channel (an interface providing AV data) from the cable converter box may be selected by user (see Williams Jr., col. 6, ll.43-54) In fact, "selecting the appropriate mode" (see Williams Jr., col. 6, ll.43-54) shows enablement to control a menu interface. The channel setting (an inherent menu manipulation) is controlled by the STB, which shows enablement of a user to control a menu interface.

In fact, Accarie also shows enablement of the user to control a menu interface, Williams Jr. shows the sink remote from the storage system, Accarie notes a sink remote from storage (see Accarie, [442], terminal v. local node v. VTR, represents separate units). Williams teaches control of data, but is unclear on control of menu interface from the source component; Accarie, who discloses a network communication system does teach control of menu interface of the source component for display on the presentation device (see Accarie, [0395-0447], all stored commands (a menu) of a local terminal (a source) is displayed on a screen for user selection (displayed on presentation device, [0447]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams with the system of Accarie to allow the user to access the menu of control functions of a remote source component (see Accarie, [0453]).

The references of Williams and Accarie control of a menu interface, but are unclear on use of menu on one presentation device, and receiving from corresponding source on second presentation device.

In an analogous art, Ellis discloses use of menu on one presentation device, and receiving from corresponding source on second presentation device (FIG.20; Para 15; Para 99; order a pay per view program from one remote device and receiving from corresponding source on another local device or enable a program by a parent from one remote device and children can receive corresponding source from another device).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams and Accarie with the system of Ellis so a selection of a program such as pay programs or rated program can be better controlled by the user; Para 100).

As to claim 13, Williams discloses an audio/video (AV) component networking method, comprising (see Williams, fig. 4 and col. 3, ll. 20-60):

controlling, via a sink component, presentation of desired AV program data selected from the menu and received from a remote source component on a presentation device (see Williams, col. 6, ll. 43-50, STB provides the tuned TV signal to TV in selected mode, it is inherent that desired data would be selected, and subsequently received); and controlling, via a command issued by the sink component to the source component, displaying of an AV interface of the source component for presentation on the presentation device (see Williams, col. 6, ll. 43-54, cable box channel set by IR command (from remote control unit, controlled by STB) cable converter box outputs stream to TV via STB control). Williams teaches control of data, but is unclear on control of menu interface from the source component; Accarie, who discloses a network communication system does teach control of menu interface of the source component for display on the presentation device (see Accarie, [0395-0447], all stored commands (a menu) of a local terminal (a source) is displayed on a screen for user selection (displayed on presentation device, [0447]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams with the system of Accarie to allow the user to access the menu of control functions of a remote source component (see Accarie, [0453]).

The references of Williams and Accarie control of a menu interface, but are unclear on use of menu on one presentation device, and receiving from corresponding source on second presentation device.

In an analogous art, Ellis discloses use of menu on one presentation device, and receiving from corresponding source on second presentation device (FIG.20; Para 15; Para 99; order a pay per view program from one remote device and receiving from corresponding source on another local device or enable a program by a parent from one remote device and children can receive corresponding source from another device).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams and Accarie with the system of Ellis so a

selection of a program such as pay programs or rated program can be better controlled by the user; Para 100).

As to claim 27, Williams disclose an audio/video (AV) component networking method, comprising (see Williams, fig. 4 and col. 3, l1.20-60): receiving, via the sink component, the desired AN program data from a corresponding source component, and (see Williams, col. 6, l1.43-50, STB receives the tuned TV signal to TV in selected mode and transmits it on); presenting the desired AV program data on a second presentation device (see Williams, col. 6, l1.43-54, cable box channel set by IR command (from remote control unit, controlled by STB) cable converter box outputs stream to TV (separate from STB) via STB control); and Williams teaches control of data, but is unclear on control of menu interface from the source component;

Accarie, who discloses a network communication system does teach control of menu interface of the source component for display on the presentation device (see Accarie, [0395-0447], all stored commands (a menu) of a local terminal (a source) is displayed on a screen for user selection (displayed on presentation device, [0447]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams with the system of Accarie to allow the user to access the menu of control functions of a remote source component (see Accarie, [0453]); providing, via the sink component, a real time, automatically updating, menu interface of the source component on the presentation device (see Accarie, [0445], as soon as terminal is selected (real-time), the list (the menu interface) of learned commands are displayed, the learned commands are updates and this is done automatically with terminal selection).

The references of Williams and Accarie control of a menu interface, but are unclear on use of menu on one presentation device, and receiving from corresponding source on second presentation device.

In an analogous art, Ellis discloses use of menu on one presentation device, and receiving from corresponding source on second presentation device (FIG.20; Para 15; Para 99;

order a pay per view program from one remote device and receiving from corresponding source on another local device or enable a program by a parent from one remote device and children can receive corresponding source from another device).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams and Accarie with the system of Ellis so a selection of a program such as pay programs or rated program can be better controlled by the user; Para 100).

As to claim 28, Williams, Accarie, Ellis (as combined) disclose the method of claim 27, further comprising:

Receiving an input by the sink component corresponding to a menu interface presented on the first presentation device (see Williams, col. 6, l1.43- 54, cable box channel set by IR command (from remote control unit--input to STB (sink and presentation device)) and Transferring the input to the source component corresponding to the desired AV program data (see Williams, col. 6, ll.43-54, cable converter box (source) outputs stream to TV based on channel selection from STB control, it is inherent that desired data would be input to corresponding source component).

As to claim 22, Williams discloses an audio/video (AV) component networking system, comprising (see Williams, fig. 4, and col. 3, ll. 20-60): Means for controlling, via a sink component, presentation of desired AV program data selected from the menu and received from the corresponding source component on a second presentation device (see Williams, col. 6, ll. 43- 54, cable box channel set by IR command (from remote control unit, controlled by STB (a presentation device) cable converter box output streams to TV (another presentation device) via STB control); and Means for controlling, via a command issued by the sink component to the source component, streaming of an AV interface from the source component for presentation on the presentation device (see Williams, col. 6, ll. 43-54, cable box channel set by IR command

(from remote control unit, controlled by STB) cable converter box output streams to TV via STB control).

Williams teaches control of data, but does not explicitly teach control of menu interface from the source component; Accarie, who discloses a network communication system does teach control of menu interface of the source component for display on the presentation device (see Accarie, [0395-0447], all stored commands (a menu) of a local terminal (a source) is displayed on a screen for user selection (displayed on presentation device, [0447]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams with the system of Accarie to allow the user to access the menu of control functions of a remote source component (see Accarie, [0453]).

The references of Williams and Accarie control of a menu interface, but are unclear on use of menu on one presentation device, and receiving from corresponding source on second presentation device.

In an analogous art, Ellis discloses use of menu on one presentation device, and receiving from corresponding source on second presentation device (FIG.20; Para 15; Para 99; order a pay per view program from one remote device and receiving from corresponding source on another local device or enable a program by a parent from one remote device and children can receive corresponding source from another device).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams and Accarie with the system of Ellis so a selection of a program such as pay programs or rated program can be better controlled by the user; Para 100).

As to claim 3, Williams, Accarie, Ellis (as combined) disclose the system of claim 1, wherein the sink component is adapted to enable the user to acces the AV menu interface associated with the source component corresponding to the desired AV program data (see Accarie, [0395-0447], all stored commands (a menu) of a local terminal (a source) is displayed on

a screen for user selection (displayed on presentation device, [0447] is access to the AV menu interface (see Accarie, [0398]), it is inherent that user would be given access to component of desired data).

As to claim 5, Williams, Accarie and Ellis (as combined in claim 1) disclose the system of claim 1, wherein the sink component is adapted to transfer the AV program data via a plurality of different types of communication networks (see Accarie, [0249-252], switching between AV networks of different types (1355/1394) transferring data, the storage means is capable of handling different packet types [0257]).

As to claim 7, Williams, Accarie, Ellis (as combined) disclose the system of claim 1, wherein the plurality of the source components includes a satellite receiver source component, a digital versatile disk (DVD) source component, a compact disc (CD) source component, a computer, and a cable source component (see Williams, fig. 5 and col. 5, ll. 35-45, cable source component).

As to claim 11, Williams, Accarie, Ellis (as combined) disclose the system of claim 1, wherein the sink component is adapted to control a menu function associated with the AV program data (see Williams, col. 6, ll. 43-54, cable box channel set by IR command, a menu function associated with the AV program data from cable box (a source) (from remote control unit, controlled by STB) cable converter box output streams to TV via STB control).

As to claim 12, Williams, Accarie, Ellis (as combined) disclose the system of claim 1, wherein the sink component is adapted to access an AV program data library of the source component corresponding to the desired AV program data (see Accarie, [0371], a local node (sink) receives program data (from source) and stores in RAM, if follows that access would be to the desired data).

As to claim 17, Williams, Accarie, Ellis (as combined in claim 13) disclose the system of claim 13, wherein controlling, via a command issued by the sink component, comprises transmitting the command to at least one of the group consisting of a satellite receiver component, a digital versatile disk (DVD) component, a cable component, a computer, and a compact disk (CD) component (see Williams, col. 6, l1.43-54, cable box channel set by IR command (from remote control unit, controlled by STB) cable converter box outputs stream to TV via STB control).

6. Claims 4, 6, 8, 14-15, 18 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams, Jr. (US 6202211) and Accarie et al. (US 2003/0048757) in view of Ellis et al (US 2008/0189742) and further in view of Hunter et al. (US 2002/0056118).

As to claim 4, Williams, Accarie, Ellis (as combined in claim 1) disclose the method of claim 1,

The references of Williams, Accarie and Ellis are unclear on further comprising performing a registration operation to register the source component corresponding to the desired AN program data with the sink component; however, Hunter does teach this (see Hunter, [0163-0165], the sink registers the CD or another type of media player for playback, it is inherent that user would be given access to component of desired data).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams, Accarie and Ellis with the system of Hunter in order to recognize multiple sources of programming data allowing the end user variety in his entertainment choice (see Hunter, [0164]).

As to claim 6, Williams, Accarie, Ellis (as combined) disclose the system of claim 1, The references of Williams, Accarie and Ellis are unclear on wherein the sink component is adapted to

perform a registration operation to register a format of the AV program data available from the plurality of source components; however, Hunter does teach this (see Hunter, [0163-0165], the sink registers the format of a CD or another type of storage media for playback).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams, Accarie and Ellis with the system of Hunter in order for program format to be variable from the content sources, making for a more robust entertainment system (see Hunter, [0164]).

As to claim 8, Williams, Accarie, Ellis and Hunter (as combined) disclose the system, The references of Williams, Accarie and Ellis are unclear on wherein the sink component is adapted to perform a registration operation to register the presentation device with the sink component; however, Hunter does teach this (see Hunter, [0142] through communication with the on-screen GUI (of the presentation device) the user station, sink, realizes information about the user preferences for display on the presentation device, hence registers the device).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams, Accarie and Ellis with the system of Hunter in order to allow the system to correctly recognize the device data is sent to for display therefore no delay in user interaction with the data occurs (see Hunter, [0142]).

As to claims 14 and 25, they are analyzed similar to claim 4.

As to claim 18, it is analyzed similar to claim 3.

As to claim 15, it is analyzed similar to claim 6.

7. Claims 9, 10, 20, 21 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams, Jr. (US 6202211 B1) in view of Accarie et al. (US 2003/0048757) in view of Ellis et al (US

2008/0189742) in view of Hunter et al. (US 2002/0056118) in view of Williams et al. (US 2004/0019908 -- hereafter known as Chris Williams).

As to claim 9, Williams, Accarie, Ellis (as combined) disclose the system of claim 1, The references of Williams, Accarie and Ellis are unclear on wherein the sink component is adapted to present to the user a filtered aggregated listing of the AV program data available from each of the plurality of source components based on a format of the AV program data available from each of the plurality of source components; however Chris Williams does teach this (see Chris Williams, fig. 5, each source has a different data format, the prior art references read on the claimed limitation, for example, at least, in the following illustrations: There is a presentation device that shows the menu of AV data for the user and also a presentation device that displays the AV data selected for the user to experience (see Williams, fig. 2, col. 4, l1.13-65). There is a presentation device that shows the menu of AV data for the user and also a presentation device that displays the AV data selected for the user to experience (see Ellis]). There is a presentation device that shows a menu of AV data for the user and a presentation device that displays the AV data selected for the user to experience (see Accarie, fig. 10, 11, [406-408], at local node and terminal chosen)).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams, Accarie, Hunter and Ellis with the system of Chris Williams in order to allow the end user the pleasure of entertainment from several various sources (see Chris Williams, [0026]).

As to claim 10, Williams, Accarie, Ellis (as combined) disclose the system of claim 1, The references of Williams, Accarie and Ellis are unclear on wherein the sink component is adapted to present to the user a filtered aggregated listing of the AV program data available from each of the plurality of source components based on a type of the presentation device; however Chris

Williams does teach this (see Chris Williams, fig. 5, the audio data will be reproduced on an audio presenter, speaker system of fig. 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Williams, Accarie, Hunter and Ellis with the system of Chris Williams in order to allow the end user the pleasure of entertainment from several various sources (see Chris Williams, [0026]).

As to claim 20, it is analyzed similar to claim 9. As to claims 21 and 26, they are analyzed similar to claim 10.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments, see Applicant's arguments/Remarks, filed 03/10/2009, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 3-15, 17-18, 20-21 and 27-28 under Williams, Jr. (US 6202211) and Accarie et al. (US 2003/0048757) and Salmonsen (US 2004/0049797) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Ellis et al (US 2008/0189742).

In reference to Applicant's argument:

For at least these reasons, the Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejections of independent claims 1, 13, and 27 under the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112.

Examiner's Response:

Applicant's arguments is persuasive; therefore, the rejections of independent claims 1, 13, and 27 under the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112 are withdrawn.

In reference to Applicant's argument:

Further, nothing in the text of Williams '908 discloses limiting a menu of available content based on a type of an attached presentation device as in claim 10.

Examiner's Response:

Limiting a menu of available content based on a type of an attached presentation device can be read on Williams '908 by a menu of available content can only be displayed on a video display instead of an audio presenter, speaker system of fig. 1

Conclusion

9. Claims 1, 3-15, 17-18, 20-21 and 27-34 are rejected.

Correspondence Information

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to FRED PENG whose telephone number is (571)270-1147. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 09:30-19:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Hirl can be reached on (571) 272-3685. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Fhp

/Joseph P. Hirl/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2426
June 15, 2009